## **REMARKS**

This case has been reviewed and analyzed in view of the Official Action dated 27 June 2003. Responsive to the rejections made by the Examiner in the Official Action, Claim 1 has now been amended to more clearly clarify the inventive concept of the Applicant.

Being filed concurrently with this Amendment is a Request for Extension of Time of one (1) month to allow the Examiner time to review the Amendment After Final Action while maintaining the Application in a pending state.

Prior to a discussion of the Examiner's objections and rejections made in the outstanding Official Action, it is believed that it may be beneficial to briefly review the subject Patent Application system in light of the inventive concept of the Applicant. The subject Patent Application system is directed to a wire rewinding box having a recharge unit. As shown in Figure 2 of the subject Patent Application Drawings, a hollow casing 1 defines a receiving chamber therein. A windlass 2 is received within the receiving chamber and a positioning ring 87 is mounted on a lower end of the hollow casing 1. A coil spring 6 biases the windlass 2 with respect to casing 1 and a circuitboard 7 having a light emitting element 70 and a sound emitting element 71 is mounted to casing 1. A

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recharge unit including a gear mechanism 4 and a generator 41 is mounted within the receiving chamber with the gear mechanism being positioned between the windlass 2 and the generator 41.

A battery 42 is in electrical communication with generator 41 and a press handle 8, having a positioning groove 86 formed therein, is mounted to casing 1 with groove 86 receiving positioning ring 87. The press handle 8 is in communication with the gear mechanism for recharging battery 42. As further shown in Figs. 8 and 9, the press handle 8 is telescopically extendable.

The Examiner has rejected Claims 1-3 and 5-8 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Patterson Patent #6,059,081 in view of the Wang reference #EP0762047, the Shyu Patent #5,363,445, the Krag-Muller Patent #1,333,119, the Kobayashi Patent #5,722,055, and the Compagnuolo Patent #4,701,835. It is the Examiner's contention that it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to design the rewinding box as taught by Patterson and to provide a recharge unit installed in the casing and include a generator and a gear mechanism installed between the windlass and the generator as taught by Wang. The Examiner further contends that it would have been obvious to one having

ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to design the combined box and to provide the press handle installed at one side of the casing as taught by Shyu for the purpose of generating the power required for the phone when the battery is used up while continuing to supply other systems through the wire.

The Examiner further contends that it would have been furthermore obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to design the combined box and to provide the press handle with the positioning groove receiving the positioning ring as taught by Krag-Muller and to design the combined box and provide the generator and the battery in electrical communication with the generator as taught by the Compagnuolo reference for the purpose of simultaneously providing electric power to the device and recharging the battery for further use.

The Patterson reference is directed to power accessories for a radio telephone having a retractable power cord. As shown in the Figures, the battery charger 10 includes a housing 20, a charging circuit 50 including a retractable outlet cord 52 contained within housing 20, a retraction assembly 60 including a winding spool 90 for retracting the outlet cord 52 into housing 20 and a tensioning member 124 pre-loading the winding spool 90. A cable opening 46 is formed in housing 20 to allow the outlet

cord 52 to exit housing 20. The Wang reference is directed to a traction power-driven power generator. As shown in Figs. 1 and 2, a traction cable 2 is extended from the top side of casing 1 and is coupled to a pull ring 20 for driving a power drive, which is comprised of two meshed gears, namely, the driving gear 3 and the driven gear 4, along with a cable reel 30. When traction cable 20 is continuously pulled, rotor 60 of the power generator device 6 is continuously rotated in one direction to produce electrical energy.

The Patterson reference is directed purely to power accessories for a radio telephone and does <u>not</u> include any sort of recharging means or, specifically, a handle for such a recharging generator system.

The Shyu reference is directed to an auxiliary charging device for a mobile telephone. As shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the mobile telephone includes coil 2, magnet 3, revolving disk 4, auxiliary gear 5, main gear 6, and an operating handle 7. The operating handle 7 has a U-shape and includes a rack 71 extending from an outer end in an almost right angle to engage the small diameter teeth 62 of the main gear 6, along with two short fulcrum arms 72 extending from an inner end and having a fulcrum hole for a shaft pin 75 to pass through to secure the operating handle in compartment 1.

The Shyu reference is directed to an auxiliary charging device including a hand-held pumping recharging handle 7, however, the handle 7 is formed from a <u>single</u> piece which is pivotally attached to the main body 1. This handle is <u>not</u> collapsible or extendable, thus providing the user no ergonomic options and taking up a maximal amount of space.

The Krag-Muller reference is directed to a hand generator. The hand generator includes an arm 18 which is formed as an oblique triangle revolving around a journal 19 in the cover 17 and passing outside of ring 1. The arm is provided with a presser-shoe 20 and a hook 21, which in the closed position is retained by a hook or ring 22.

The Krag-Muller reference is directed to a hand generator having a handle or grip 20, 21 affixed to arm 18. This handle is <u>not</u> collapsible or extendable, thus not taking into account the ergonomic requirements of the user and taking up a maximum amount of space.

The Kobiyashi reference is directed to a portable radiotelephone terminal adaptable to multiple modes. This system includes a circuitboard 41-4 having light emitting and sound producing elements 41-4 and 41-8, respectively, for the purpose of indicating the operating status of the device, however does not include any sort of

recharging or generator means.

The Kobayashi reference is directed to a portable radio telephone terminal and is not directed to any sort of recharging and/or generator means. The system does not include a recharging handle, specifically.

The Compagnuolo reference is directed to a multimode flashlight. This reference teaches a portable charging device having a manually operated generator 10, a rechargeable battery 82 in electrical communication with the generator for the purpose of simultaneously providing electric power to the device and recharging the battery for further use, along with a hand grip 28 mounted on cranking lever 24.

The Compagnuolo reference is directed to a multimode flashlight having a cranking lever 24. Neither the lever 24 nor the cross piece 28 are collapsible or telescopically expandable, and thus take up a maximum amount of space. Additionally, the length of the lever 24 cannot be adjusted to the user's tastes and/or requirements.

The Wang reference is directed to a traction power-driven power generator. The generator system, as shown in Figure 2 of the Drawings, is driven by a traction cable 2 which is fixed to a cable reel 30. The cable 2 is pulled by a free end 20. This system does not include a sturdy handle or lever for driving the generator and does <u>not</u> provide a

user-friendly hand grip or other ergonomic driving means.

Neither the Patterson reference, the Wang reference, the Shyu reference, the Krag-Muller reference, the Kobayashi reference, nor the Compagnuolo reference teach or suggest the use of a telescopically extendable handle unit. As shown in Figs. 2, 8, and 9 of the subject Patent Application Drawings, the press handle 8 of the subject Application system is telescopically extendable, with section 81 being slidably received within main housing section 84. This provides for a compact system taking up a minimal amount of space and also allows for a greater lever arm, providing larger torque when recharging, and optimal comfort for the user.

Thus, neither the Patterson reference, the Wang reference, the Shyu reference, the Krag-Muller reference, the Kobayashi reference, nor the Compagnuolo reference, when taken alone or in combination, provide for: "...said telescopic press handle being telescopically reversibly extendable...", as is clearly provided in newly-amended Independent Claim 1.

Thus, based upon the newly-amended Independent Claim 1, it is not believed that the subject Application is made obvious by the Patterson reference, the Wang reference, the Shyu reference, the Krag-Muller reference, the Kobayashi reference, or the

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Compagnuolo reference, when taken alone or in combination, when Independent Claim 1 is carefully reviewed.

It is now believed that the remaining Claims 2, 3, 5-8 show patentable distinction over the prior art cited by the Examiner for at least the same reasons as those previously discussed for Independent Claim 1.

The remaining references cited by the Examiner but not used in the rejection have been reviewed, but are believed to be further removed when patentable distinctions are taken into account than those cited by the Examiner in the rejection.

It is now believed that the subject Patent Application has been placed in condition for allowance, and such action is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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